A Solomonic Peace Model for the Gaza Conflict: Beyond Military Resolution

Anonymous Author
Independent Researcher
email@domain.com

Abstract—The Gaza conflict, long entrenched in history, identity, and regional politics, resists classical negotiation frameworks. This paper introduces a Solomonic resolution model: a symbolic, justice-oriented approach that avoids total victory or total defeat. By integrating transitional administration, disarmament in exchange for political reintegration, and mutual symbolic recognition, this model aims to de-escalate violence, restore dignity, and promote long-term regional stability. Drawing from peace processes in South Africa and Bosnia, and the biblical metaphor of King Solomon's justice, we articulate a five-point resolution blueprint grounded in international legitimacy and moral equilibrium.

Index Terms—Gaza, Israel, Palestine, Peace Process, Conflict Resolution, Symbolic Justice, Solomonic Logic, Transitional Administration

I. Introduction

The conflict in Gaza continues to be one of the most explosive and emotionally charged disputes in modern geopolitics. Cycles of violence have undermined trust, governance, and regional stability. Existing solutions—military deterrence, unilateral disengagement, or even classic two-state diplomacy—have failed to produce lasting peace.

This paper explores an alternative path rooted in symbolic justice and psychological realism: a Solomonic solution model that seeks neither to divide the land literally nor to punish indiscriminately but rather to expose true priorities and broker stability through truth, reconciliation, and symbolic power-sharing.

II. Solomonic Justice in Modern Conflicts

The Solomonic approach is grounded in symbolic confrontation: not to split the object of dispute, but to reveal the deeper motivations of each party. In modern terms, it suggests a structure that limits escalation by creating mutual discomfort, dignity-preserving compromise, and external guarantees.

Comparable examples include:
- Bosnia's dual-entity governance under Dayton Accords.
- South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).
- East Timor's international trusteeship before independence.

III. Core Challenges in the Gaza Crisis

A. Militarized Governance

Hamas operates both as a political authority and a paramilitary force, blurring governance and combat.

B. Israeli Security Concerns

Israel faces existential threats from rocket fire and tunnel incursions, which fuel support for blockade and military operations.

C. Humanitarian Collapse

Gaza's civilian infrastructure is near collapse. Unemployment, water shortages, and restricted movement have rendered life unsustainable.

D. Narrative Polarization

Both sides maintain irreconcilable historical narratives—one emphasizing occupation, the other emphasizing survival.

IV. The Solomonic Resolution Framework

A. International Transitional Administration

Place Gaza under a 7–10 year UN-Arab League transitional administration. Local Palestinian technocrats govern daily life; security is externally managed.

B. Disarmament for Amnesty

Hamas agrees to verifiable disarmament in exchange for full political amnesty and future electoral participation under a demilitarized charter.

C. Third-Party Security Mechanism

Border security is ensured not by Israel but by third-party actors (e.g., Egypt, Jordan, UN peacekeepers), acceptable to both parties.

D. Mutual Symbolic Recognition

- Palestine recognizes the State of Israel.
- Israel affirms the right to Palestinian statehood.

This public, symbolic gesture may not resolve all legal disputes but reorients the dialogue toward coexistence.

E. Truth and Memory Commission

Establish a commission to document past atrocities without immediate judicial action, modeled on the TRC, to promote societal healing.

V. Expected Outcomes

- **De-escalation of violence** through disarmament and border neutrality.
- **Narrative correction** through symbolic recognition.
- **Long-term sustainability** via international legitimacy and economic rebuilding.

VI. Obstacles and Critiques

The primary critique will be that such a model "rewards terrorism" or "undermines sovereignty." This paper counters that peace is not earned through destruction, but through uncomfortable truth and shared ownership of pain.

VII. Conclusion

Gaza cannot be solved through force alone. A Solomonic model offers an unusual but rational path—by rejecting binary thinking and embracing symbolic justice, transitional power, and emotional truth.

References

[1] D. Tutu, "No Future Without Forgiveness," Random House, 1999.
[2] R. Holbrooke, "To End a War," Modern Library, 1999.
[3] E. Fox, "The Biblical Legacy of King Solomon," Journal of Religious Studies, vol. 12, 2004.